

Using a micro-UAV for ultra-high resolution multisensor observations of Antarctic moss beds



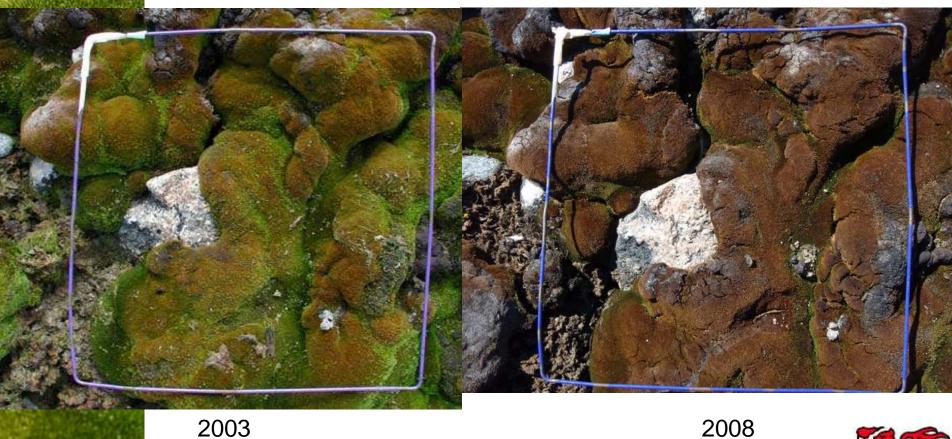
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University of Tasmania
The 12th International Circumpolar Remote Sensing Symposium
Levi, Finland, 14 – 18 May 2012





Life is getting tougher



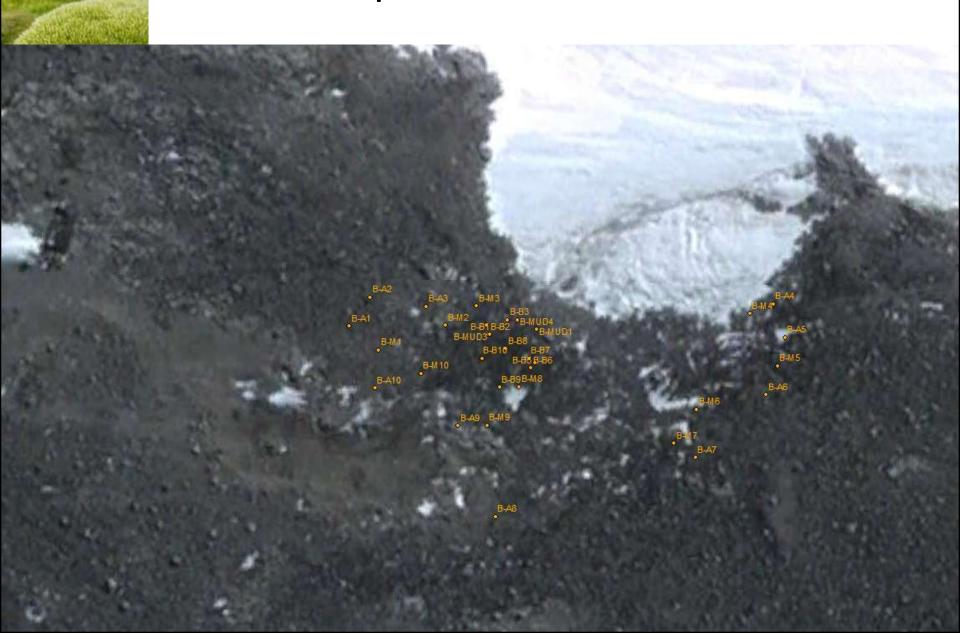
Source: Prof. Sharon Robinson



QuickBird 2006



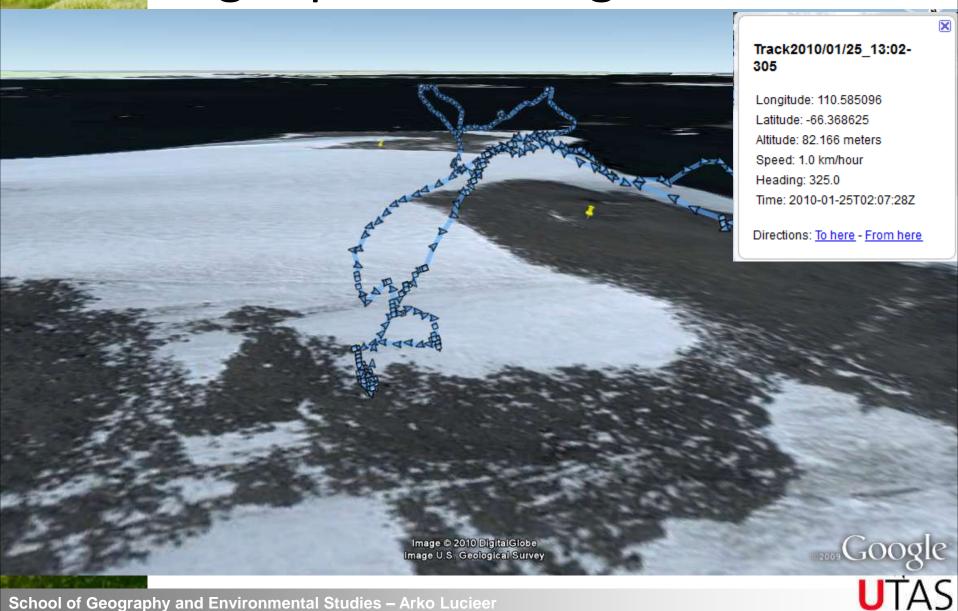
Antarctic Special Protected Area 135



OktoKopter OktoKopter IMU, GPS, multi-rotor Autopilot helicopter Stabilised sensor mount

Digital SLR (Canon 550D) 6-band multispectral sensor

Flight path in Google Earth





Objectives

- To map the spatial extent and health of Antarctic moss beds from UAV photography, multispectral, and thermal imagery
- To capture micro-topography of the moss bed environment based on Structure from Motion (SfM) point clouds





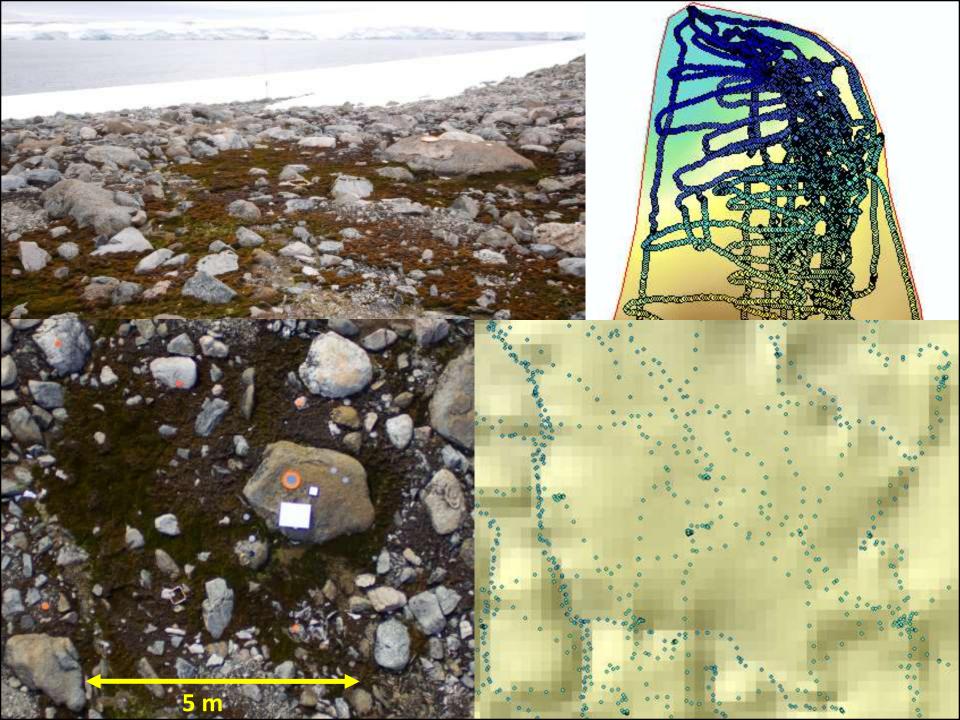




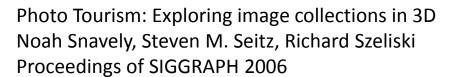
Photo Tourism - Bundler

- Technique: Structure from Motion (SfM)
- Determines location, orientation, and radial distortion of cameras and sparse 3D geometry

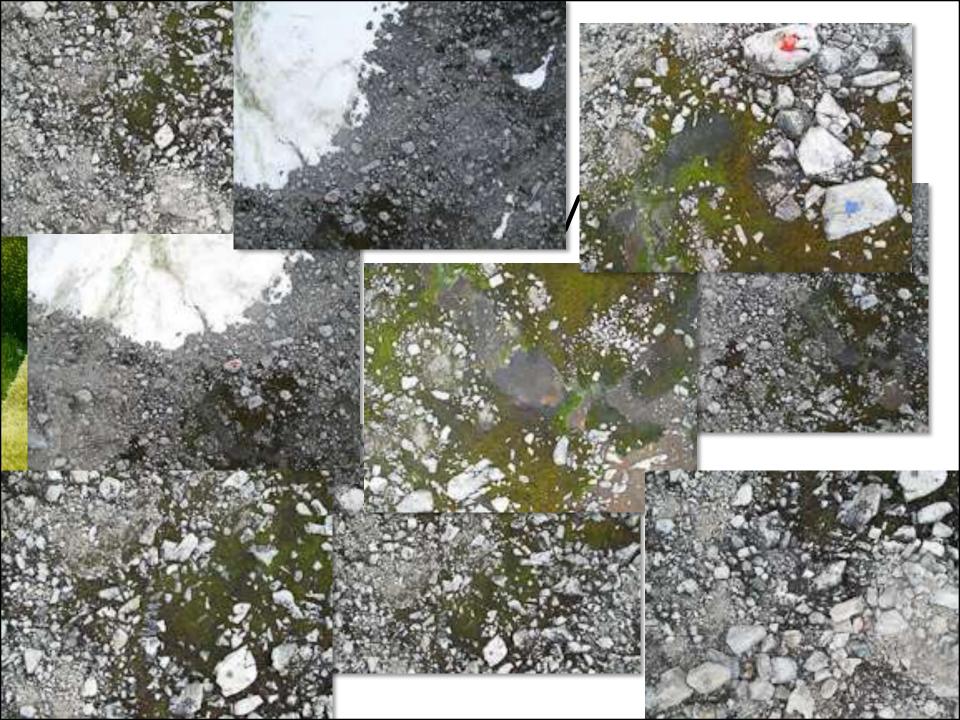










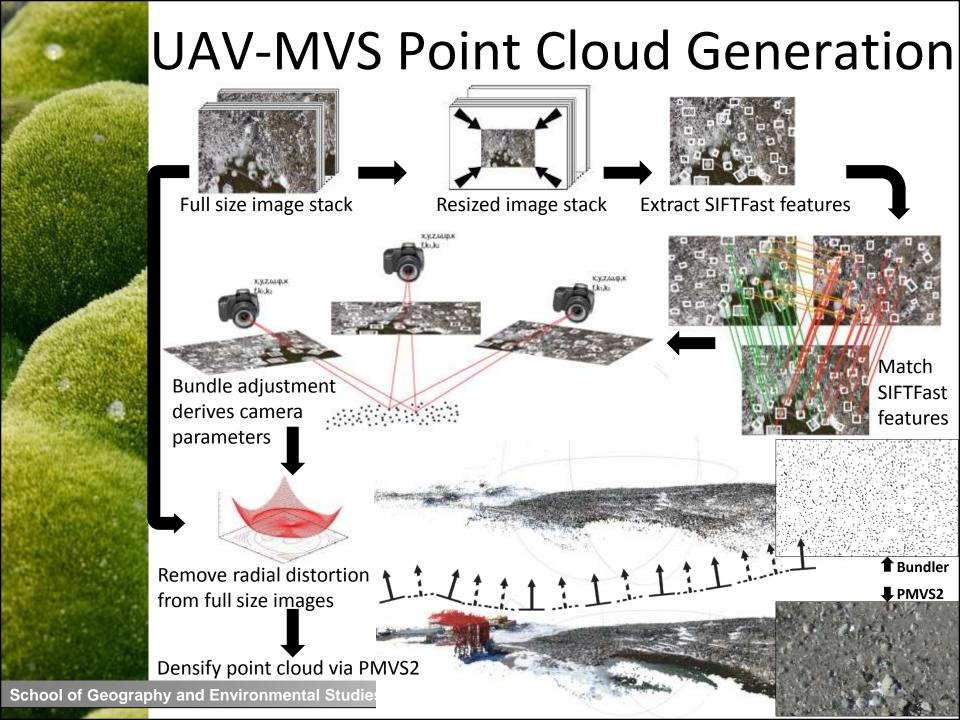




PMVS2

- Patch-based Multi-View Stereo
- Furukawa, Y., & Ponce, J. (2009). Accurate, Dense, and Robust Multi-View Stereopsis. IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence.
- Multi-view stereopsis for dense point reconstruction
- Match, expand, filter procedure
- Start with camera positions and sparse point cloud and expand patches
- Filter out false matches



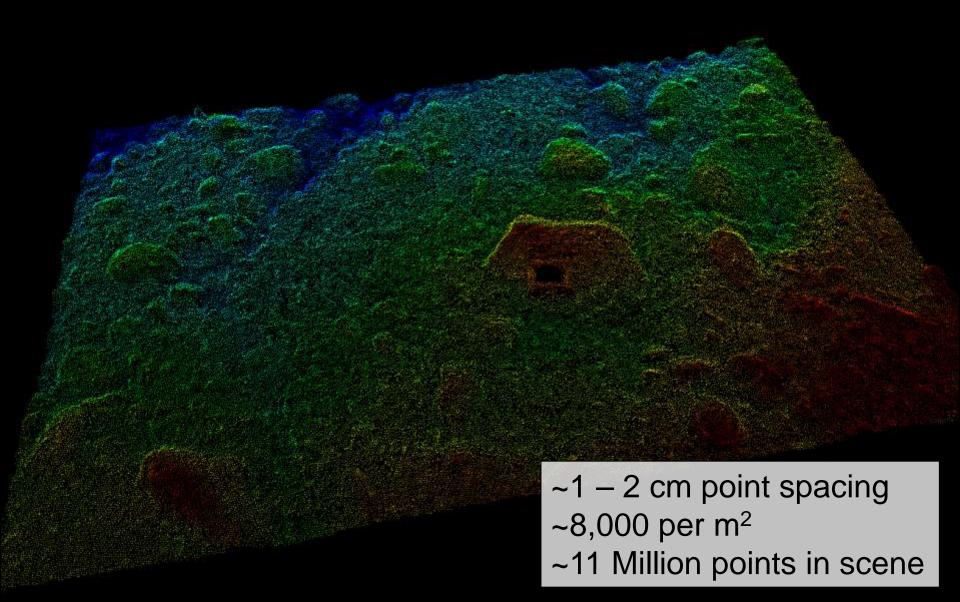


UAV-MVS point cloud

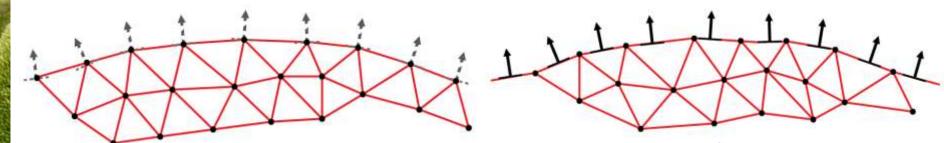




UAV-MVS point cloud



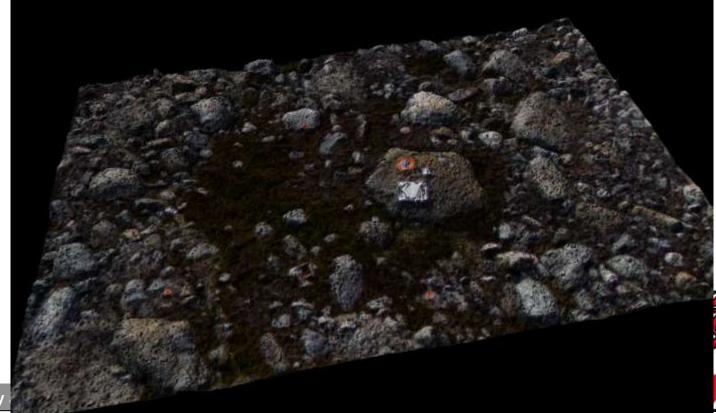
Terrain surface interpolation



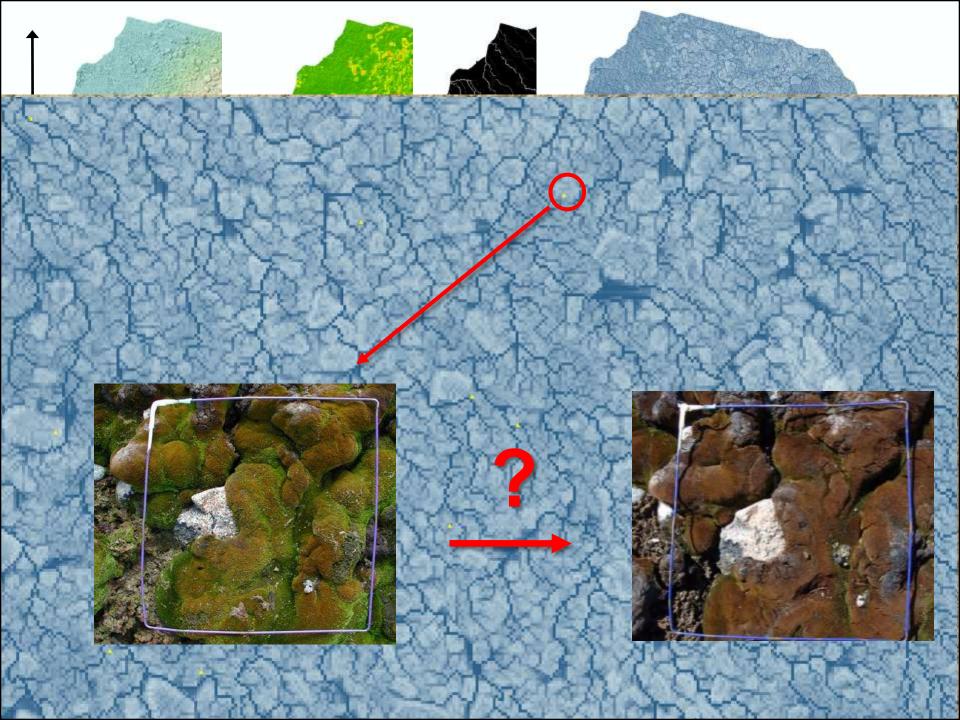
Traditional interpolated TIN

OR

Poisson 3D surface construction (Kazhdan *et al.* 2006)

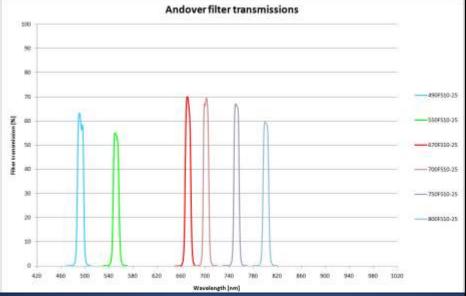






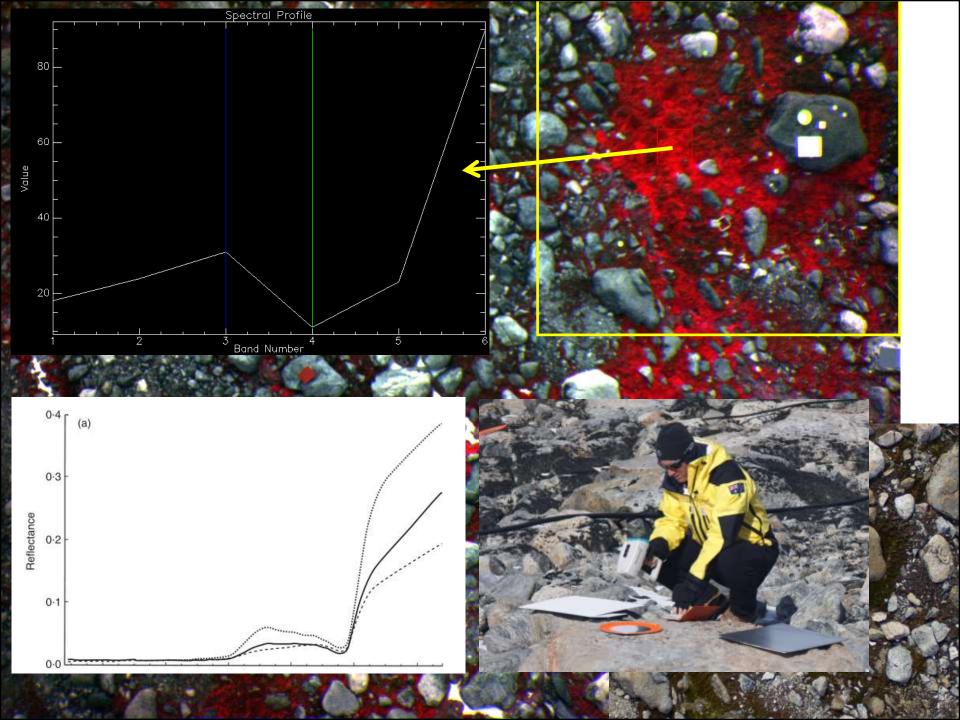
Multispectral imaging sensor 6-bands















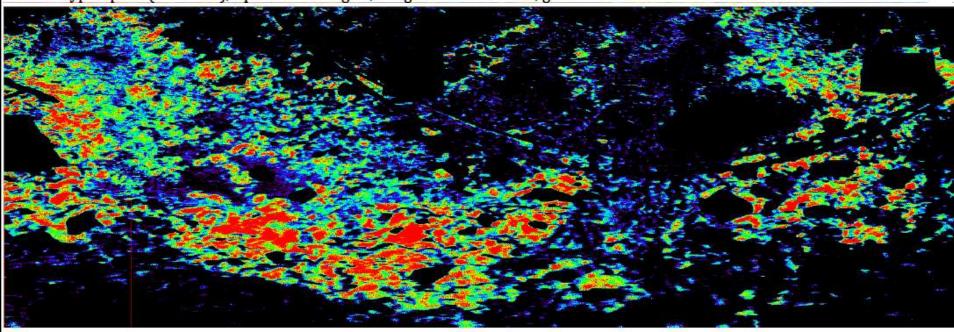
Hyperspectral field scans



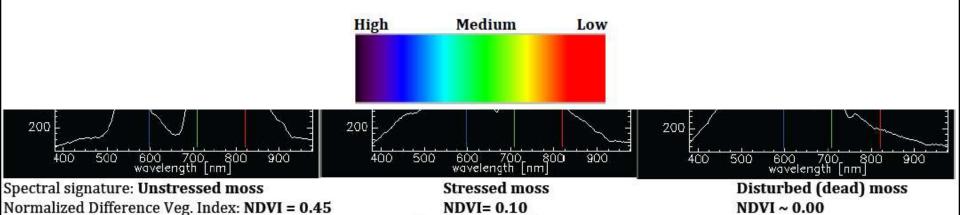
School of Geography and Environmental Studies – Arko Lucieer

Hyperspectral field scanning

HYPERSPECTRAL SCAN OF MOSS-BED AT ASPA 135 (Casey, Antarctica, 29-01-2012, diffuse irradiance \sim full overcast) Sensor: HyperSpecII (Headwall), spectral binning 2x, integration time 40 ms, gain 3.



Estimated Actual Stress Level:



(DN \sim Digital Numbers of the reflected light intensity in 12-bit digitalization)

Hyperspectral UAV





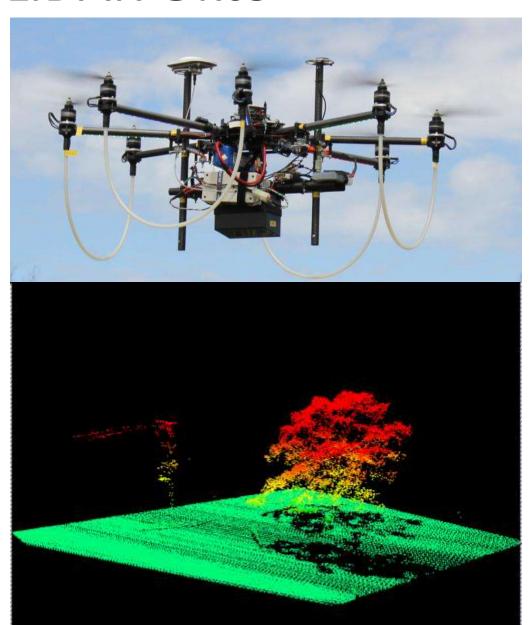








LiDAR Okto







Conclusions

- UAV is an effective tool to capture the scale niche required for moss bed mapping (and monitoring)
- SfM and multi-view stereo techniques are suitable for dense reconstruction of 3D terrain geometry
- DEM generated from point clouds and DEM derivatives provide important environmental indicators for moss bed health
- Future work will focus on integration of multiple sensors and hyperspectral capabilities



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